

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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C. K. FLETCHER, DRUGGIST, 1818 Fourteenth Street.
B. B. FLETCHER, DRUGGIST, corner Second and Pennsylvania Avenues, E.
S. E. LEWIS, DRUGGIST, corner Fourteenth and P streets.
G. G. C. SPENCE, DRUGGIST, corner Fourteenth and New York Avenues.
W. F. SCALA, DRUGGIST, 800 East Capitol Street.
H. A. JOHNSON, DRUGGIST, corner Tenth and O streets northwest.
S. SLATER'S CIGAR STORE, corner First and First streets northwest.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent by mail, at a special rate, and the address changed as often as desired, by notifying the business office.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Maine liquor law has not proven the success its friends hoped and expected, that state has been successful in the results of another law which THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has heretofore advocated. The legislature of Maine framed a law prohibiting the sale of toy pistols, and not an accident or injury from their use has occurred in Maine since its passage.

The universal postal union is steadily gaining accessions. The government of Cape Colony, South Africa, has made application for admission in October, and the postmaster general of the United States has signified his assent to the application. After awhile, under the workings of this wise combination, cheap postal facilities will be extended to every quarter of the civilized globe.

The New York Tribune says that the insurance companies cannot find outside of New York, except in a few instances, women who possess the requisite qualifications to conduct the examinations of women applicants for policies of insurance. Probably the New York companies have not taken as much trouble to find such women outside of New York, as they do to find quibbles upon which to pay insurance policies.

The difference in the honor paid to a male descendant of the blood royal in Austria over a female is eighty rounds of a cannon. On the expected birth, early next month, of a child of the crown prince and princess of Austria, orders have been issued to all the forts and military stations to fire 101 rounds if the child is a boy, and 91 rounds if a girl. Miss Anthony should have extended her European trip to that country.

If Thomas Jefferson could have had the tariff plank of the Lynchburg convention for a model, what a ringing old document the declaration of independence would have been. Just think of him tackling old King George after this fashion: "We are in favor of liberty, limited to the necessities of a people not inclined to be exacting in the matter, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent people from becoming too free, encourage duplicity at home, and afford a just opportunity for people to do as they please, but not to create or foster a monopoly of the freedom business."

The democrats of Virginia and Ohio have a singular and exact way of stating their views and wishes that must delight and astonish the business world. The tariff action of their platform is the imbedding of all that is direct and concise in business language. In ordering their summer suits of their tailors they simply say: "We favor clothes for comfort, limited to the necessities of our finances, economically administered, and so adjusted in their application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to tailors, but not to create or foster a monopoly of the clothes business." Same order for a winter suit.

The government has a claim against Mr. Hosing, of Chicago, for some matter connected with what is known as the "whisky ring." Mr. Hosing was bondsman for some of the parties, and judgment was taken against him for their default. Mr. Hosing has offered to pay the government a certain sum as a compromise, but one of his enemies offers to purchase the claim for a greater sum. It will be remembered that when Col. Tom Ochiltree some time ago offered to pay a certain sum to the government in compromise of a judgment against him for default on the part of one of his deputies, an offer

of a larger sum was made by some one in Texas for the claim. The government has officers in whose hands these matters lie, and who are supposed to have the capacity to judge of the propriety of making such compromises. These officers should be governed by the circumstances and equities of each case; but should not sell its judgments at auction to the highest bidder.

Naturalized Citizens.

A newspaper in Mississippi, commenting on what THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN said some days ago on the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, discusses the article and characterizes it as "an attempt by a radical organ to appropriate to its party well known democratic doctrine." The wild and scattering way in which the able-bodied bonbon writer discusses the subject is the best evidence of his utter ignorance of the doctrines of any party. The point made by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN was that the American doctrine is that the naturalized citizen is entitled to all of the rights, privileges, and immunities of the native born citizens, excepting only the prohibition in the constitution against any but a native born citizen being qualified to hold the office of president or vice president. This is, and always has been, the doctrine of the republican party. In proof of this, the platform of the republican party of 1860 declared that "The republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any state legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and effective protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad."

In 1868 the national convention of the republican party announced as one of the principles of its creed that "the doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment for any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf." The republican platform of 1872 went still further and asserted that "the doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance—'once a subject, always a subject'—having at last, through the efforts of the republican party, been abandoned and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments, and we urge continued careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration." In 1876 the republican national convention enacted that "it is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the state for that purpose." In 1880 the republican convention enacted as a part of its declaration of principles that "everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption." It will thus be seen that from 1869 to 1880 in every convention of the national republican party the doctrine as announced by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as the American doctrine, in the matter of the rights of naturalized American citizens, has been repeated and reaffirmed.

Cholera in Mexico.

The American newspaper published in the City of Mexico, called *The Two Republics*, has announced the appearance of cholera at the town of San Diones del Mir, in the state of Oaxaca. The paper contents itself with the mere announcement without entering into details. It is known that cholera morbus and other types of kindred disease are not uncommon in that locality, and it may be hoped that the cases mentioned are of this type, and not Asiatic cholera. If, however, it should prove to be the genuine cholera, which is now so prevalent and destroying so many lives in the east, it gives the people of this country warning of the danger of its importation from an unexpected quarter. The larger towns of Mexico, being now connected by rail with this country, if the cholera really exists in Oaxaca, we are in great danger of having its germs planted here in a short time. It is of importance that the matter receive early attention from the boards of health and officials entrusted with such matters.

Southern "Along."

The Nashville American, in its issue of the 24th inst., has a very readable and instructive article on the great advancement in industries, agriculture, &c., which has been made in the southern states within the last few years. The editor, no doubt with a view to attract attention to his article, and perhaps to excite the envy of the secretary of the Tennessee Press association, has headed the article, "The Elan of Southern Industry." Our first impression in glancing at the heading was that the brilliant editor had written, instead of *elan*, the word *elan*, but in reading through the article we found the word *elan* frequently repeated. The word not being a familiar one, recourse was had to Webster's unabridged, and in the appendix to that valuable work we found the word, with its meaning given. It is as follows: "Elan (pronounced along), from the French of 'elancer,' to dart or hurl. * * * Ardor, zeal inspired by passion, or enthusiasm, brilliancy and glow, resulting from imagination or emotional excitement." We always read with great interest and pleasure any accounts of improvements and progress in the south, a section which has all the natural advantages for great wealth and prosperity, but we would rather believe that the progress there was steady, reliable, fixed, and based on solid

foundations, and not "inspired by passion, enthusiasm, brilliancy and glow, resulting from imagination" or from "emotional excitement." If the word is however to be used hereafter in the connection in which the American uses it, we trust that no one will fail to pronounce it "along."

The Nashville American is not pleased with the political prospects in Mississippi. The bourgeois in that state, or some of the Joey B.'s of that party, being "devilish sly," be thought them of an alliance with the republicans, and started their programme with very liberal promises and concessions. When, however, a joint meeting was held the colored portion of the republicans found that the concessions were a mysterious and unfathomable quantity. The American, in reviewing the situation, says there is a growing likelihood of a fusion of the negro element with the greenback faction and independent. "We want a share of the offices," say the negroes. "You can't have them," reply the Mississippi democrats. The sentiment at Jackson is consequently that the democratic managers have made a mistake, and the coming canvass will be one of the closest and most feuded of results that has taken place since the negroes assisted the white democrats to "turn out the carpetbagger." The intelligent sentiment of the state seems to be one of disapproval of this attitude on the part of the democratic leaders.

MAJOR POWELL has submitted his estimates of work to be done by the geological survey for the present fiscal year, and his plan has met the approval of the secretary of the interior. Considerable opposition was manifested in congress to the extension of the survey from the public lands in the territories so as to include surveys of the states. The appropriation made in the sundry civil bill of the last congress appropriated money for the survey in the territories, and authorized the preparation of a geological map of the United States. Of course, to carry out this provision it will be necessary to make an examination of the geology of all the states. The plan of work for the present year includes an examination of the mineral resources of Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, California, and Colorado.

This communication from the commissioner of internal revenue to the secretary of the treasury, published in another column, shows that \$144,553,369.96 was collected last year without the aid of a single cent by defalcation, or through the dishonesty of employees or officials. The cost of collecting this vast sum was a little less than 33 per cent. on the amount collected. The cost of collecting the revenue for the past seven years has been about 33 to 40 per cent. on the amount collected, and every cent has been accounted for. Will this be urged as a reason why "the republican party must go?"

On the question of the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, as held by Russia, which THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has heretofore discussed, the *Galveston News* says: "Russia does not admit the right of her subjects to expatriate themselves. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in answer to a recent inquiry, stated in effect that a passport would not altogether protect a naturalized citizen returning to Russia. A treaty is needed, it appears. Russia claims to be friendly with the United States. Let the government push such alleged friendship near to justice."

A CORRESPONDENT asks if there are any laws in the District of Columbia regulating the practice of medicine, and if certain classes are prohibited from practicing that science here. The only laws on that subject here is that a man or woman who wishes to practice medicine here must first acquire, through the medium of a legally established college, the skill and knowledge considered necessary to obtain a diploma of M. D. This being done, he or she (without regard to color or race) can legally practice medicine in the district.

MEMPHIS has received since Sept. 1, 1882, 508,297 bales of cotton, against 338,245 bales during the same period for the previous year. That is the kind of "solid" south we like to hear about.

JUDGE HOADLEY's self denial is shown by the statement that he carried the chain for a surveying party, and went a whole week without pie.

Amusements and Recreations.

The following amusements and recreations are advertised:
Driver's Summer Garden—The fancy bicyclists, the great Elwood, Madam Angela, and other attractions.
Abner's Summer Garden—The Arion quartette, Miss M. Medini soprano, and Prof. Carr's orchestra.
Medit Vernon—Steamer W. W. Corcoran leaves at 10 o'clock a. m.
Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Point Lookout—Jas. Mosley and the Lady of the Lake leave at 6:30 p. m.
Norfolk—Steamers Excelsior and George Leary.
Potomac river landings—Steamer Thompson, leaves at 7 o'clock a. m.
Abolition Ball—No ball game between the New Yorks of Newark, N. J., and the Nationals of this city.
Alexandria—Steamer Thompson will run as a cheap trip to-morrow.
Cape May—Excursion via Pennsylvania railway.
Lower Cedar Point—Steamer Armenia leaves at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Why Don't He Deny It?

The editor of the *Cleveland Leader* states that he asked Whitelaw Reid, through a third party, over a year ago, about the truth of the story that he (Reid) had possession of the Gould-Gardner agreement to appoint Stanley Matthews judge. "Mr. Reid" replied in the most emphatic manner ever having had such a document in his possession, or ever having heard of it. "If there is nothing but a 'dignifying' story in the way, it wouldn't be a bad idea for Mr. Reid to deny this story publicly."

Too Far Fetched.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: "A great many Kentuckians would like less whisky and more education." An announcement of this sort, to carry with it any weight, should come from some source nearer the Ohio river. When a Kentuckian gets ready to swap whisky for education, the *Quarter-Journal* itself will probably make the fact known.

Wants to Hear from Nazareth.

An exchange says: "The world moves." A telegraph station has lately been opened in Nazareth, in the Holy Land. Nazareth, by the way, has not been heard from since the strike.

Caught the Strike.

Strikes are catching. Sunset Cox says he wasn't elected to congress again if he can't be speaker of the next house.

SOUTH PASS.

Annual Report of Capt. Hener on the Work at the Mississippi's Mouth—The Best Channel Ever Found Since the Jetties Were Commenced.

Capt. W. H. Hener, corps of engineers, has submitted to Gen. Wright his annual report of the progress of the work on the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river, from which the following extracts have been taken:

Except for five days in July, 1882, there has been a channel between the jetties having a least depth of 30 feet of water in it, and the 26 feet deep channel in the jetties had during the year, except for nine days in July, 1882, a least width of 300 feet. At present there is a 31 feet depth of channel in the jetties, and the least width of the 30 feet channel is 90 feet. The least width of the 35 feet channel is 100 feet. In the past itself there is a channel 27 feet deep, and the 26 feet channel in the pass has a least width of 100 feet. In other words there is now a channel at least 160 feet wide, and having a least depth of 26 feet of water in it, from the gulf into the main river. This is the best channel that has ever been found since the jetties were constructed.

But eighteen days' dredging has been done on the work during the year, of which five days were on the pass, and four days on mud lands outside of the jetties.

The 30 feet channel within the jetties has much improved during the year; for a small portion of the year the narrowest part of the channel was only 15 feet in width. This has increased until now its least width anywhere is 90 feet. The improvement is attributed to the construction of an inner jetty, built parallel to and about 200 feet inside of the outer jetty. The length of this is 6,810 feet. While the inner jetty has improved the channel in the jetties it has reduced the width of the waterway between the jetties to 630 feet. Before the wing dams, cribs, and inner jetty were built the waterway was about 1,000 feet in width. In September last a cyclone passed over the jetties, and worked much damage to the east jetty, and one-half mile in length of the concrete wall of the jetty being largely broken, and blocks of concrete weighing twenty-weights being displaced. The channel within the jetty, however, remained uninjured. Surveys made during the year beyond the ends of the jetties, extending about 100 feet depth of the outer end of the channel, have occurred on what is sometimes called the bar.

On the jetties proper no work has been done during the year within them. Work has been continued to building the inner jetty and five miles of protecting from the south jetty. In the past year eleven new wing dams have been built at Crane Island, three near Goat Island, and seven near Bayou Grand, varying from 30 to 250 feet in length.

At these places the pass was wider and shallower than in the narrower parts of the pass. In fact, the depth of water in the channel was hardly an inch more than the 26 feet of depth required. After the dams were built the current rapidly scoured out the crests of these shoals until a depth of 32 feet of water was obtained.

At the head of the South Pass there is now a fine channel 400 feet wide and having a least depth of 30 feet. The channels at the heads of South Pass and West Pass at L'Ouatre are also increasing in depth, but the bars at the mouths of these passes are reported as being very shoal. That at South-west Pass is reported as having only a 12 feet channel, while that at L'Ouatre has a bar said to have but 5 feet. Both of these passes are now so little used that but little is definitely known about them except where our surveys cut into them near their heads.

During the year two vessels grounded in the narrow part of the channel, and the fact proved that in every instance they were out of the channel, which was amply wide, deep, and practicable.

The appropriation for examinations and surveys is reported to be insufficient to continue the work beyond Dec. 1, 1883.

During the last fiscal year \$10,290 was expended in making these surveys. An additional appropriation of \$6,000 is requested for the present fiscal year, and \$17,355 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

GEN. ORD'S RECORD.

The Official Order From the War Department in Regard to the Old Warrior's Death.

The following general order was issued from the headquarters of the army yesterday: "A profound sorrow for the general of the army and the death of a brave warrior, who died at Havana, Cuba, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the twenty-second instant, of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, retired, and lately brigadier general and brevet major general on the active list."

Gen. Ord was graduated at the military academy and appointed second lieutenant in the 3d artillery July 1, 1839. Having passed through the several grades to include that of lieutenant colonel in the artillery army, he received his appointment as brigadier general of the permanent establishment on the twenty-sixth of July, 1868. He had, on the fourteenth of September, 1861, for service in the war, been appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and on the second of May, 1862, major general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866.

For gallant services in action at Drainesville, Va.; Tuka, Miss.; the Hatchie, Miss., and at the assault of Fort Harrison, Va., he received the rank of major general. He was lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general, and major general, United States army. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians; on the Pacific coast in the war against Mexico; and in Indian campaigns on the same coast.

In the army of the Potomac he was a brigade and division commander; in the army of the Tennessee he commanded the left wing from August to September, 1862, and subsequently he commanded the right wing of the 5th, 15th, and 24th corps, and the army of the James. He was severely wounded in the battle of the Hatchie, Miss., and was wounded in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, Virginia.

Since the late war he has at different times commanded the departments of Virginia, the Ohio, Arkansas, California, the Platte, Texas, and the fourth military district.

He was retired on the sixth day of December, 1880, and by act of congress approved Feb. 28, 1881, he became a major general on the retired list. Retirement did not close his active life, for immediately thereafter he engaged in civil pursuits, and continued therein until he was called to the active service.

Distinguished among his country's defenders, Gen. Ord was a soldier of national repute. Through his long military service, reaching towards half a century, his career has been marked by faithful, bold, and intelligent discharge of duty, by personal gallantry, by honest administration, and by a firmness which was not weakened by his great kindness of heart. As his intimate associates since boyhood, the general here bears testimony of his noble English, manly, and patriotic person never lived.

The resignation of Cadet Frank E. Voglesong, fourth class, United States military academy, has been accepted to take effect July 31, 1883.

Opening of a Venezuela Railroad.

Under date of the 28th ultimo, the minister of the United States to Venezuela, Mr. John Baker, has reported to the department of State the successful opening of the railway from La Guayra to Caracas. The first train was brought through from the former to the latter place, the 27th at 4:15 p. m. Besides the president of the republic and various government officials, several thousand people witnessed the spectacle, which was a novel and interesting sight to many of the number who had never before seen a railway train. The national flag of Venezuela, the United States, and Great Britain were displayed from the depot and floated from the engine drawing the train. The road is about twenty-three miles in length and affords many grand and beautiful views of the sea and mountain along its course. Although the road is not yet complete in all its appointments, "in every substantial sense," observes Mr. Baker, the enterprise is to be regarded as a fact accomplished.

Fees of Circuit Court Commissioners.

Considerable misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the recent decision of the first controller of the treasury in regard to fees of circuit court commissioners. Heretofore these commissioners have charged fees for making out and transmitting to clerks of

courts, itemized statements of costs in criminal cases. The first controller decided that they are not entitled to make this charge. He holds that they are required to make docket entries of their proceedings for which they are entitled to payment; and they are also required to transmit to the clerks of courts certified transcripts of their proceedings, which includes the itemized costs, and they are entitled to payment for this transcript. There is no necessity for any additional itemized statement of costs. The statement in the transcript is all that is authorized by law.

NORTHWESTERN RIVERS.

Report of the Engineer on the Improvements in the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

Captain of Engineers James B. Quinn has just made his annual report of the work done during the last fiscal year in improving the Missouri river from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Montana, and the Yellowstone river, in Montana and Dakota. On the Missouri river nothing was done below Bismarck, the active operations being limited to the improvement of the portion above that place and below Fort Benton. The object of the work was to secure a sufficiently deep and unobstructed channel through the difficult reaches to accommodate the existing commerce, and in its progress obtruding rocks have been removed and wing dams constructed. The operations have proved very satisfactory to stockmen, and still other results are expected to follow a continuation of the work. Permanence of the improvements already made is guaranteed by the character of the river bed, the shallow, the present field of operations the banks lack stability, and lastly, temporary improvements are therefore recommended for that part of the river. Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring labor and furnishing supplies and machinery, giving rise to frequent and long delays and some hardships.

Captain Quinn urges that ample appropriations be made for the improvement of the Missouri river, which is navigable for 2,000 miles between Sioux City and Fort Benton. He states that thirty-two million pounds of freight were shipped by steamboat above Bismarck during the past year, although the improvements had scarcely begun, and says that the possibility of the Missouri river valley when the channel suitably improved hardly admits of speculative exaggeration. The report sets forth the difficulties attending the construction of enduring improvements on the lower river, and recommends that the "following up the channel little by little, and a holding on to all that can be gained." During the past year \$37,919 was expended, and \$385,000 is asked for a continuation of the work.

On the Yellowstone river the improvements were confined to the vicinity of Glendine, Montana, and consisted in building dams, to close chutes, and confine the water to the main channel. The resulting scour has caused a material deepening of the channel upon the hitherto difficult shoals. It is alleged that similar works below Glendine would give a short river haul to Fort Buford. Instead of 300 miles of upstream haul upon a river as at present, it is believed that \$100,000 can be profitably expended in a continuation of this work during the next fiscal year. During the past year \$16,888 was expended.

Yellow Fever.

Secretary Folger has directed that the hospital barge Seldenean, the British steamer Andean now anchored at Willoughby Cove and Thimble Lights, Hampton Roads, respectively, be removed to Lynn Haven bay, which is just inside of Cape Henry. This action was taken at the request of the authorities at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Fortress Monroe, and Ocean View, who represented that the present stations endangered the health of the places. The conference was held this afternoon, and will be attended by Surgeon General Hamilton, Health Officer Townsend, of Washington, Health Commissioner Benson, of Baltimore, the mayor of Portsmouth, Va., health officers of Richmond and Norfolk, collector of customs of Norfolk and Newport News, health commissioner of Newport News, and Assistant Surgeon Glennon, of the marine hospital service.

Where to Locate the Barge Selden.

In view of the conflicting statements relative to the best location for the hospital barge Selden, now at Willoughby's cove, the secretary of the treasury has invited the health authorities at Newport News, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond to meet Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service at Fort Monroe, to confer with him on the subject.

By direction of Secretary Folger, Dr. Hamilton will leave Washington this afternoon on the revenue cutter Ewing for Fortress Monroe.

Remonstrance From British Authorities.

The Treasury department has received a remonstrance from the British authorities against the return to England of three alleged pauper emigrants who were going to Fort Monroe, and who had been refused to take care of them, and which emigrants had shown letters to that effect upon their arrival in the United States. The matter will be inquired into.

The Mayo-McGlincy Court Martial.

The Navy department to-day received the record of the proceedings of the court martial which investigated the Mayo-McGlincy case at the Norfolk navy yard. The report will not be made public until Secretary Chandler returns to Washington.

Hill Investigation.

Owing to the failure of the Chicago witnesses to arrive yesterday morning the Hill investigating committee adjourned until Monday, without transacting any business.

Treasury Decision.

The Treasury department has made a ruling that certificates of registry cannot be issued to vessels under five tons burden.

New Maryland Postoffice.

A new postoffice has been established at Blue Mountain, Washington county, Md.

Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$425,896, and from customs \$68,742.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Engine Mack, a very old gunner in the navy, died at Somerville on the twenty-fifth instant.

The resignation of Cadet Frank E. Voglesong, fourth class, United States military academy, has been accepted to take effect July 31, 1883.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Daingerfield Parker, 3d infantry, recruiting office.

The War department is informed that the body of the late Gen. E. B. C. Ord had been embalmed and will remain in Cuba until autumn, when it will be brought here.

So much of special orders, No. 167, April 11, 1883, War department, adjutant general's office, as discharged Chaplain Lemuel Shortridge, 130th Indiana volunteers, has been amended to read: "The words 'wounds received in action,' to correct the record."

A general order was issued from the War department yesterday in honor of the memory of the late Gen. Ord. In the order Gen. Sherman bears testimony "that as an intimate associate with him since boyhood, a more unselfish, manly, and patriotic person never lived."

Col. O. M. Poe, corps of engineers, at present on duty at the War department as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sherman, was yesterday ordered to succeed the late Maj. Francis U. Farquhar, in charge of the harbor improvements at Detroit. Col. Poe will however continue to serve, in addition to his new duties, on the staff of the general of the army until the retirement of Gen. Sherman.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

I SCREAM.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That this life is but a dream,
When a girl that weighs one hundred
Ours inside a quart of cream—
And then waxes more.
—*Elmira Gazette*.Life is real, life is earnest,
And the girls know what they need
But on cream they are the biggest
Set to show their grit and greed.
No encore.
—*New York Times*.Be not like dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife;
Never with her mother battle,
Save the ice cream for your wife.
Proceed.
—*Brooklyn Eagle*.Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for every foe,
But never let us go a-wooing
Girls that want another blow.
How's that?
—*Meriden Newbury*.Lives of such girls all remind us
As we float down the stream,
That the boys who come behind us
Set to show their grit and greed.
We have to pay for lots of cream,
No-x-c-l.
—*Yonkers Statesman*.And, departing, leave another
Bill for unpaid plates of cream,
Which, perhaps, some forlorn brother,
Seeing, may take heart again,
And get trust also.
—*New York E. R. Journal*.Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way,
But to treat, though each we borrow,
Deserved when we came to pay,
Don't it?
—*Palmer Journal*.Trust no girl, however pleasant,
With one plate to be content;
She'll eat until her lover hasn't
To his name another cent.
And then shake him.
—*Somerville Journal*.

It is reported that Mr. Jay Gould has the tick-dollar-ugh.

LITTLE Italian boys in New York are improving each shining hour at three cents per shine.

A NEW style of bonnet is called the Jumbo. He! we suppose it is so called because it is worth all the rest of the show.—*Hawkeye*.

A SIREN fruit dealer in Georgia is doing a large business with the negro population by advertising his blackberries as "colored berries."

As the motto of the trade dollar is "In God we trust," one need feel no hesitancy in dropping it into the contribution box at its par value.

The important information is given out by numerous advertising journals that Queen Victoria is four feet seven inches tall. Is this in her stocking feet, or how?

TO THE STRIKER: "How are you coming on?" "Everything lovely." To the company: "How are you coming on?" "Everything lovely." To the public: "How are you coming on?" "D—bad!"

It is a question if a summer vacation is of any practical benefit to a clergyman. In three months a congregation can lose an amount of piety that a hard winter's work will scarcely recover.

The London Telegraph asks: "What would London do this weather without the Thames?" The silly season has reached England, too. Will the Telegraph please answer this question, "What did the sugar scoop?"

A PAROXYSMAL speaker exhorted the telegraph strikers to "tear the Juggernaut from the face of the globe by main strength." This the strikers very properly and promptly refused to do, and it's greatly to their credit.

MR. WINCENTY BAKERSKI, KARZENA BIKZEL, AUGUST FLOREK, and Miss Bertha BARZA, both of Chicago, were married last week at the residence of the bride's parents. No cards.

It is reported that Gov. Bulter has given \$5,000 for a new dormitory at Williams college. If he had approached Harvard in the same way he might now be getting about with a